

POPULATION TODAY

News, the numbers, and analysis

New UN Projections Include Local Effects of AIDS

By SUSAN KALISH

The world's population in mid-1992 reached 5.5 billion, according to recently released UN projections: *World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision*. On the whole, the global population picture is pretty much on track with projections made at

the start of the decade. But if the worldwide view from 1992 is similar to that of the 1990s, it is rather different for certain countries and regions. There are some surprises—particularly for some AIDS-stricken countries of Africa, as well as for Latin America, China, and India.

Compared with 1990 estimates, several countries of Africa are growing more slowly than expected, largely because of the impact of AIDS.

However, the UN's projected effects of the AIDS epidemic on population size are modest compared with some recent speculation that AIDS could halt population growth in Africa.

Latin America is also growing more slowly than expected, but for a very different reason: fertility is falling faster than anticipated. The demographic billionaire China is growing slightly more quickly than projected in 1990, while India, the world's next most populous country, is growing somewhat more slowly.

At a growth rate of 1.7 percent per year, 93 million people will be added to the world's total in 1992—750 million by the end of this decade. As the 20th century ends, UN demographers believe the world population will total 6.2 billion.

Currently, about 60 percent of the world's population live in only 10 countries (see figure, page 2). China and India alone make up 38 percent of the total. Another 14 percent are living in 12 countries with populations between 50 and 100 million people. *Continued on page 2*



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UN Surprises

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The population of the less developed regions of the world—including Africa, most of Asia, Oceania, and Latin America—is growing four times faster than in the more developed regions—such as Europe, North America, Australia, and republics of the former USSR. By the year 2025, world population may reach a whopping 8.5 billion, although by that time the growth rate would have slowed to 1.0 percent per year.

Still, this estimate of 8.5 billion in 2025 is 32 million smaller than was projected in the 1990 version. Surprisingly, developed countries added 49 million more people than previously projected, while developing countries added 81 million fewer.

AIDS cuts life expectancy

With the 1992 revisions, the UN Population Division has for the first time taken account of the potential demographic impact of the AIDS pandemic. Life expectancies have been adjusted downward in the 15 countries where AIDS has highest prevalence: Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

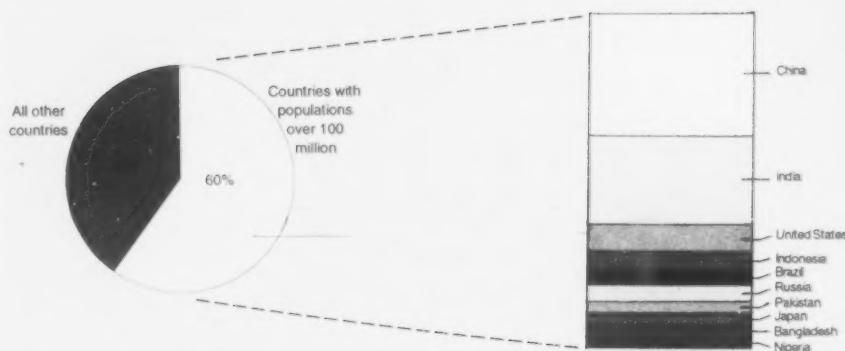
The new revisions for these countries change life expectancy (and thus population totals) *retroactively*, over the past 5 to 10 years. The Population Division modeled the AIDS epidemic as beginning in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Life expectancy for some countries decreases instead of increases in the 1980s and 1990s.

Earlier population assessments generally modeled life expectancy as steadily increasing over time as less developed countries improve their standards of living and health care. Even now, in four of the 15 countries, Kenya, Mozambique, Benin, and Burkina Faso, the effect of AIDS is to slow down gains in life expectancy.

- In countries where life expectancy drops, it does so in the early 1990s. It is forecast to renew its upward climb in the late 1990s or early 20th century.

- AIDS will reduce life expectancy between one and two years in the Central African Republic, Malawi,

Share of World Population In 10 Biggest Countries



Source: United Nations Population Division

Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and the Congo. It will reduce life expectancy somewhat less in Côte D'Ivoire, Tanzania, Burundi, and Zaire.

- In Uganda and Zambia, life expectancy begins to fall earlier and drops dramatically: 6 years for Uganda and 8 years for Zambia. For both countries, the current life expectancy is 11 years lower than what was projected in 1990.

Over the next 25 years, population growth in these 15 countries could be 20 million less because of AIDS. Despite the substantial death toll, UN demographers project that population growth rates will remain strongly positive in the next few decades. The rapid pace of fertility will affect future population growth far more than mortality or any other demographic parameter.

Not a routine effort

The biennial effort of the UN Population Division to update world population statistics was far from a routine job this time around. Many geopolitical changes had to be accommodated. What was two Germanies in 1990 are now treated as one. Apparently, statistical tidying up after the dismantling of the Soviet Union—a massive endeavor—is still incomplete. The 1992 revisions now show population estimates and projections by sex and age for the Baltic Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These three new countries are grouped within

Northern Europe, upping the population by 8 million. The other 12 republics of the former USSR appear as an undifferentiated major region designated "USSR (former)."

The new revisions also take note of recent migration in Europe and the Middle East. The 1992 population of Iraq, for example, is down almost 5 percent from the level forecast in 1990, due to the Persian Gulf War.

The 1992 population of Latin America (Central plus South America) is one million smaller than forecast in 1990, mostly because family size is declining faster than anticipated. In South America, the total fertility rate (average lifetime births per woman) is 2.9 children, considerably lower than the 3.2 projected in the 1990 assessment. Also, censuses have come in lower than expected in Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia.

At 1.2 billion, China's 1992 population is about 15 million higher than anticipated in 1990. Despite a TFR that is currently around replacement level (2.2 lifetime births per woman) and expected to fall below replacement by the end of the decade, China's population is projected to reach 1.5 billion by 2025.

India's population is now estimated at 880 million, about 10 million lower than estimated in 1990. The reason seems to be that India's fertility is dropping faster than earlier anticipated. ■

In 1994, a major UN conference on Population and Development will meet in Cairo. What point of view, what sort of mood, will the less developed countries—where over nine-tenths of future population growth will occur—bring to the conference?

If the atmosphere of a population policy conference held in Dakar, Senegal, this July is any indication, the nine countries of the Sahel region could provide insight into the key issues

Fema (the women's conference associated with UNCED), however, surfaced at the Sahel population discussion.

"There was a lot of solidarity," commented Alene Gelbard, director of International Programs at the Population Reference Bureau, who attended the July conference. "There was both a recognition of the challenge posed by rapid population growth in the context of their economic situations and a strong concern

according to Gelbard. "This is a region that has a strong pronatalist heritage, based in part on traditional values, but also as a legacy from French colonial powers. In 1920, for example, it was illegal under French law to advertise contraceptives," she said.

"It is dramatic that, in four years, four of the nine countries have adopted population policies, a fifth country plans to do so imminently, and policies or programs are in progress in each of the other countries. It really shows a new commitment to population issues and concerns." Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger had population policies as the conference opened, with the Gambia expected to adopt one this year.

Also striking to Gelbard was the more open discussion of family planning than was heard a few years ago. Another change was the presence of so many more women delegates than the earlier conference in Chad. Many of these women were in high-level technical positions, with responsibilities for implementing programs.

Sahel Moves On Population Policies

and practical focus of the discussions. There is much movement afoot on population issues in the Sahel—a ferment that could be important both at the all-Africa preparatory conference coming up in December (also in Dakar) and the 1994 conference itself. The July conference was held under the auspices of CERPOD, the 14-year old Center for Applied Research on Population and Development located in Mali.

At the last UN conference on Population and Development, in 1984 in Mexico City, many less developed countries actively sought the help of wealthier countries to develop family planning programs. These bilateral efforts continue today, although after 1984 the United States withdrew assistance from UNFPA (the UN Population Fund) over the abortion issue. In preparatory meetings for UNCED (the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro last June), however, some women's groups strongly criticized what they characterized as "the population control movement." Efforts to reduce population growth, they argued, focus on the wrong issues, paying insufficient attention to women's health and status.

Nothing like the contentious atmosphere of the UNCED "precoms" (preparatory meetings) or the Planeta

expressed to address the health and status of women and children."

The Sahel countries—which include Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal—form one of the poorest and most rapidly growing regions on earth. The Sahara Desert crowds the region, which nonetheless is home to a population of 44 million. Life expectancy is only 49 years, and more than one out of every eight babies dies in infancy.

The Sahel faces strong population pressures: women average 6.5 births in their lifetimes and the contraceptive prevalence rate is no higher than 11 percent for any of the nine Sahelian countries. The natural rate of increase for the region is 3.1 percent per year. This means that, at current rates, the population would double in 23 years. The importance of these issues in the region was underscored by the attention the conference attracted from the media of the Sahelian countries.

Pronatalist heritage

The Sahel countries met together to discuss population and development issues almost four years ago. In Chad in January 1989 they formulated the N'Djamena Plan of Action on Population and Development in the Sahel.

Since 1989, the Sahel countries have been moving fast on these issues,

"On paper" versus in practice

Some delegates emphasized, however, that it is one thing to have a policy on population and development (or the equality of women) on paper and quite another to have it in practice.

One delegate referred to the following cautionary tale. When nearby Nigeria announced a population plan in 1988, it astonished the public with a recommendation for women to voluntarily limit births to four. Further, the four-child limit was mistakenly rumored to be an obligatory cutoff for births per woman, rather than a voluntary guideline. This caused concern among women's groups, who feared the measure might encourage men to take more than one wife to ensure many offspring, or enable Muslims (who allow polygamy) to increase faster than Christians.

The moral of this story was that technical people need to lay a groundwork for population policies with three key constituencies: policymakers, the press, and the general public.

Delegates stressed the need for specific actions to translate policy statements into practical results. ■



Children in Teheran face crowded schools and other facilities.

Slow Growth Efforts Renewed in Iran

By AKBAR AGHAJANIAN

In March, at the beginning of the new year by Iran's solar calendar, the Iranian government announced it would begin importing the contraceptive implant Norplant and would make it available along with other contraceptives at public clinics.

- Last year, the government announced that the fourth child of a family would not be eligible for food rationing or nutritional supplements and other public child benefits.
- In 1991, for the first time ever, the Minister of Health publicly encouraged male sterilization.
- Last fall, eager to get a reading on the current rate of population growth, Iran carried out a special census of the

population five years in advance of the regular decennial census date of 1996.

These events testify to dramatic policy changes concerning population growth and family planning in this country of 60 million—the largest and one of the fastest-growing populations in the Middle East. Iran's pragmatic and proactive approach—evident since 1988—seems likely to accelerate a decline in fertility that began in the late 1960s, but stalled in the 1980s.

Few countries have a higher rate of population growth than Iran or have experienced more dramatic reversals in population policies over the past two decades. Iran promulgated its first

population policy under the Shah in 1967. The Islamic Revolution occurred in 1979, and repudiated much of the earlier regime's ideas concerning women and childbearing. Iran fought a major war with Iraq from 1980 to 1988, and tended to view size and growth as an advantage in the war effort. After the war ended, however, the government of Iran began again to voice concerns over rapid population growth. The decennial censuses of Iran—which were carried out in 1956, 1966, 1976, and 1986—provide useful benchmarks of demographic change that accompanied these political shifts.

A modest fertility decline

Iran's first modern census in 1956 counted the population at 18.9 million. Over the next ten years, the population growth rate averaged 3 percent per year. In 1967, the Iranian government expressed official concern that the high growth rate was an impediment to development, and adopted its first population policy. The government instituted family planning programs that provided contraceptives and carried out communications efforts to promote their use. In a decade, the number of contraceptive users increased from about 10,000 in 1967 to more than 600,000—11 percent of women in the reproductive ages. The population policy was strengthened in 1970 and legislation passed in 1976 created a legal loophole for abortion. It approved any kind of operation for a woman, provided the consent of all persons involved was obtained. The government also took steps to open up educational and employment opportunities to women as indirect means of decreasing fertility.

While these policies were in effect, Iran's birth rate fell from 49 per 1,000 population in 1966 to almost 43 per 1,000 population in 1976. The most dramatic decline was in the urban areas, but fertility in rural areas also decreased. By 1976, the growth rate had slowed to 2.7 percent per year.

Later marriage and declining lifetime fertility caused the birth rate to decline. The average age for marriage for women increased from 18.4 years in 1966 to 19.7 years in 1976. During that time, the proportion of women ages 15 to 24 who had ever been married declined about 10 percent. But the most

important factor was the decline in the total fertility rate (TFR, or average lifetime births per women) from 7.7 children to 6.3 children. Fertility declined most dramatically in urban areas, with the TFR plummeting from 7.4 to 4.4 children. In urban areas, women of all ages showed marked fertility decline (see figure).

Structural changes in the society and economy of Iran from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s fostered lower levels of fertility. State investments fueled industrial development, and the share of manufacturing in the GNP rose modestly from about 11 percent to 17 percent. The number of hospital beds increased and literacy rates for men and women improved. These structural changes operated to increase the cost of raising children, to improve the status of women, and to lower fertility.

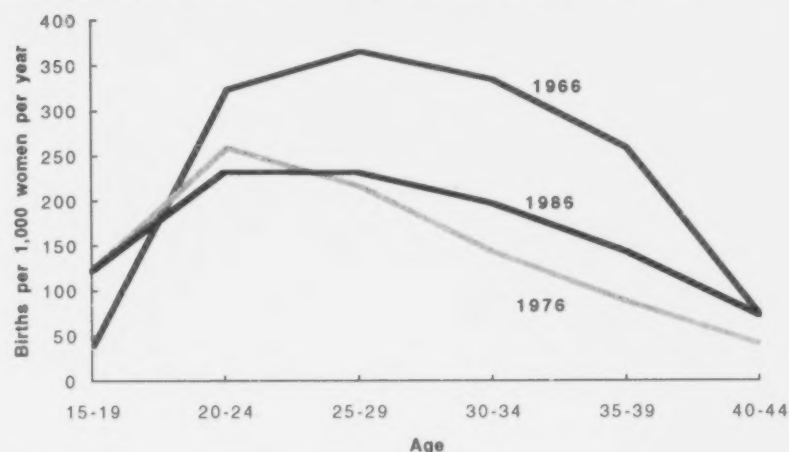
Slowdown

The establishment of the Islamic Republic in 1979 redefined the role of women in Iran within the context of the Islamic laws. Legal and social changes were introduced and enforced to reinstitute the traditional order, in which a women's first priorities were marriage, children, and home. Segregation of women was renewed in public places, universities, and work places. The majority of family planning services were cut.

During the war with Iraq, the government viewed large families as deepening the pool of future military manpower. The wartime rationing system for food, fuel, and other necessities, based on number of people in the family, provided an economic incentive to higher fertility. A government-funded institution, *Boniad Eve* (Marriage Foundation) was set up to provide furniture and other basic needs to couples who could not otherwise afford to set up a household.

Yet these changes had only slight effects on fertility. The rising average marriage age for women slowed to a standstill, remaining about the same as in 1976. The declining proportion of ever-married women in the 15 to 19 age group similarly slowed.

Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Urban Iran, 1966-1986



Source: Iran Statistical Center, Censuses of Iran, 1966, 1976, 1986

The TFR increased from 6.3 lifetime births per woman in 1976 to 7.0 in 1986, mostly because of increased childbearing by women over age 30. Nonetheless, fertility overall stayed well below 1966 levels for all age groups (see figure).

Between the 1976 and 1986 censuses, the population of Iran increased to 58.2 million (excluding the 1.8 million Afghan refugees in the 1986 count). The population growth rate averaged 3.4 percent per year, one of the highest in the world.

Renewed population concern

The decade of silence on population issues began to end in 1988, when Prime Minister Moosavi gave it new recognition on the governmental agenda. The Ministry of Planning called a national conference concerning population issues, which was well attended by government officials and members of the academic community. At least informally, the conference concluded that the high rate of population growth was a problem and would handicap post-war reconstruction efforts. In 1989, the Assembly of Representatives authorized the Ministry of Health to establish family planning programs and services.

Since then, the concern over population has deepened. The pill and the IUD are being imported and are available in public clinics. The number of family planning clinics and personnel have increased. The government uses

radio and television to promote the goal of two- or three-child families.

A recent report by the director of the family planning program referred to the illiteracy of woman as the most important factor causing high fertility and rapid population growth. Other reports refer to rapid population growth in rural areas as the cause of migration to urban areas, city poverty, and deterioration of urban living conditions. Officials from President Rafsanjani to various members of government ministries have shown concern about population growth rates and support for population policy and fertility control. The Ministry of Health judges the program to have been effective during the past two years, crediting it with slowing the rate of population growth to 2.9 percent per year.

With all this activity, a major source of uncertainty remains: Will the status of Iranian women also change? Most experts believe that fertility reductions go hand in hand with changes in the social and economic conditions of women, goals which the Iranian government has not embraced. It is not clear what changes in traditional attitudes, if any, the future may bring. ■

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Over the past three decades, a massive shift has taken place in the countries of origin of U.S. immigrants. As a result, a predominantly European-origin society with a black minority is becoming much more heterogeneous. The proportion of European origin is dropping, as sizable numbers of Asian and Hispanic immigrants arrive. Further, unlike earlier eras, the fertility of the resident population is quite low, below replacement

projections by race/ethnicity and immigrant generation.¹ To do this, the base population, from the 1990 U.S. Census, was characterized in terms of age, sex, race, ethnicity, and immigrant generation, using four categories:

- The *foreign-born* (the first generation, all succeeding generations being considered native-born);
- The *second generation* (the sons and daughters of the foreign-born);

tion projections assume a net immigration of about 900,000 in 1990 that levels off at 950,000 per year by 2005.

Asians and Hispanics to remain immigrant-centered

These projections suggest that the U.S. population will approach 350 million in the mid-2030s and reach 356 million in 2040 (see table). However, the rate of population growth will slacken, from about 1.1 percent a year during the 1990s to about 0.4 percent a year by 2040. Population momentum (fueled by a relatively high proportion of women in their reproductive years), as well as immigration, contribute to this moderate growth. Even with zero immigration and current low fertility levels, the U.S. population would continue to grow by about 30 million people over the next twenty years. Without any immigration, over the next 50 years, the United States would experience population decline.

Some broad patterns emerge. The Asian and Hispanic populations will remain predominantly immigrant-centered, with over half of their population groups consisting of immigrants plus their children. The black and European-origin populations will continue to be primarily fourth-and-greater generation.

If current immigration patterns continue, the country's racial and ethnic composition will be dramatically different by the year 2040.

European-origin. The European-origin population is projected to increase from 187 million to a peak of 211 million in 2030 and then gradually stabilize. Within the next 50 years, this group will become relatively less numerous and drop from 75 percent of the total population to less than 60 percent by 2040. The annual rate of growth of the European-origin population will dwindle from its current 0.6 percent per year to become a slight decline during the 2030s.

The generational distribution will also change. The proportion of second- and third-generation immigrants will decline and as the fourth-and-greater generations increase steadily, growing

U.S. Immigration and Ethnicity in the 21st Century

By BARRY EDMONSTON and JEFFREY S. PASSEL

level for the white population. Therefore, any racial or ethnic group without significant immigration will eventually experience declining numbers in the coming decades.

Over this century, immigration policy has been subject to sudden changes and reversals. This history of discontinuity makes long-term projections about immigration a hazardous business. Changes in policy and the presence of illegal entrants complicates measuring and projecting immigration flows. Acknowledging the risks, this article sketches the possible long-term impact of the immigration trends we observe today, if they were to continue for the next 50 years.

How many times removed?

This study uses a modified cohort-component approach for population

- The *third generation* (the grandchildren of the foreign born); and
- *All succeeding generations* (the fourth or succeeding generations).

Five mutually exclusive race/ethnic groups are used: European-origin (non-Hispanic white), black, Asian and Pacific Islanders, American Indian, and Hispanic.² In 1990, the population was 75 percent European origin, 12 percent black, 3 percent Asian, about 1 percent American Indian, and 9 percent Hispanic.

We assume that immigration will reach a level of about 1,125,000 each year, including 855,000 legal immigrants, 200,000 net undocumented immigrants, and a net gain of 70,000 from Puerto Rico and other sources. Taking emigration into account, the popula-

from 138 million in 1990 to 181 million in 2040. Thus the European-origin population will become more dominantly fourth-and-higher generation, increasing from 74 percent in 1990 to 86 percent in 2040.

Black population. Over the next five decades, the black population will increase substantially, from 30 million to 44 million. But the proportion black of the total population will remain stable, increasing from 12.1 percent in 1990 to 12.4 percent in 2040. The growth rate will drop from today's 1.3 percent per year to 0.4 percent in the 2030s.

The black population is now experiencing its first substantial immigration in the past two centuries, with about 120,000 people arriving from Africa and the Caribbean annually. However, unless current immigration patterns change markedly, the black population will continue to be predominantly of the fourth-and-greater generation, as are 92 percent of all blacks today.

Asian population. Asians are one of two groups likely to experience substantial growth during the next century—Hispanics are the other. The Asian population is projected to grow at rates exceeding 1 percent per year for the next 50 years. Asians could increase their proportion in the population from 3 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2040 or a fivefold increase in population from 7 million to 35 million.

Continued heavy immigration will maintain the rapid increase of the first-generation Asian population during the next several decades, growing from 4.8 million in 1990 to 17.1 million in 2040. The second generation will also increase substantially (from 1.6 million in 1990 to 12.7 million in 2040) as immigrants bear children in the United States. Under these assumptions, the proportion of first-plus-second-generation Asians, 88 percent of all Asians in 1990, would decline only slightly to 86 percent by 2040.

Hispanic population. Hispanics, assumed to have the largest share of immigration, partially because of their predominant share of illegal immigra-

U.S. Immigrant Heritage by Race/Ethnicity: 1990-2040

Race/Year	Total population (in millions)	Percent of the population that is—			
		Foreign born	Second generation	Third generation	Succeeding generations
Total population					
1990	248.8	9	10	13	69
2040	355.5	14	13	8	65
European origin					
1990	187.1	3	8	15	74
2040	210.5	4	4	6	86
Black					
1990	30.0	5	2	1	92
2040	44.1	9	7	3	80
Asian					
1990	7.3	66	22	7	5
2040	34.5	49	37	11	3
Hispanic					
1990	22.4	41	27	14	18
2040	64.2	33	33	18	16

Notes: Columns and rows may not add to totals because of rounding. Total population includes American Indians (2.0 million in 1990 and 2.2 million in 2040); all are considered native born. Source: *The Future Immigrant Population of the United States* by Barry Edmonston and Jeffrey S. Passel, Urban Institute Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper (PRIP-UI-19), 1992.

tion, are projected to increase substantially over the next 50 years. The 22 million Hispanic population of 1990 will increase rapidly to pass the black population and become the nation's largest minority group by 2010. The Hispanic growth rate, at 3.0 percent per year in the 1990s, is projected to decline to just 1.4 percent per year by the year 2040. Our projections call for uninterrupted growth for five decades, at which time Hispanics will number 64 million and make up about one in five Americans—18 percent of the population.

Continued immigration will support ongoing increases in the number of first-generation Hispanics, with births increasing the number of second- and third-generation members during the next 50 years. The numbers of first-generation Hispanic immigrants will more than double between 1990 and 2040, going from 9.1 million to 20.9 million. During the same period, the number of members of the second generation will more than triple—from 6.1 million to 21.3 million.

Like past groups of immigrants, the descendants of today's new immigrants will adjust to U.S. society as generations succeed the original foreign-born. Nonetheless, the size and recency of the large movements from Asia and Latin America suggest that distinctive racial/ethnic communities will exist for many years—and enter into the calculus of educators, marketers, and policymakers of the 21st century. ■

Barry Edmonston is a study director with the Committee on National Statistics at the National Research Council and Jeffrey S. Passel is a program director at The Urban Institute.

1. For more details on methodology, see Barry Edmonston and Jeffrey S. Passel, "Immigration and Immigrant Generations in Population Projections," *International Journal of Forecasting*, forthcoming.
2. The projections make no adjustments for intermarriage or changes in racial/ethnic identifications.

NEWS CLIPS

Once-a-week Pill

In May, India introduced the first once-a-week oral contraceptive to be approved by a government. Centchroman, commercially known as Saheli, was released after 20 years of research within India. Experts outside of India, however, remain skeptical. India's research has been heavily veiled in secrecy and similar efforts in the U.S. and Europe have been abandoned after discouraging results. The World Health Organization also ceased research in 1978. In fact, Indian clinical trials showed Saheli to have a failure rate of 12 percent.

Critics say that a once-a-week pill is more likely to be missed than one that is taken every day. Additionally, in the U.S., some object that the drug acts to abort an early product of conception, rather than by preventing fertilization. If this is found to be the case, a U.S. ban on abortifacient research would prohibit U.S. experts from testing Saheli. [*Family Planning World*, July/August, 1992]

Fewer in Farm Families

The number of farmers in the United States is half what it was 20 years ago, according to a report issued by the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture. In 1990, 4.5 million people lived on farms,

down from a high point of 32 million in 1910. Nonetheless, the proportion of land dedicated to farming was approximately the same in 1990 as in 1920. Today, only one third of persons employed in farming live on farms. Technological advancements have dramatically changed the nature of the farming industry—encouraging the consolidation of farms into larger tracts and heightening competition faced by small independent farmers.

Those who remain on farms are increasingly taking jobs elsewhere. Off-farm employment has particularly increased for female farm residents. This trend has helped to increase the median income of farm households 19 percent between 1987 and 1989, to \$28,824. [*Washington Post*, 10 June 1992]

Married State Grows Rarer

Only 61 percent of American adults (people ages 18 and over) were married in 1991, down from 72 percent in 1970, according to the Census Bureau. Black Americans are even less likely to be married. Less than half (44 percent) of African-American adults are currently married, compared with almost two-thirds (64 percent) in 1970.

The number of never-married American adults

nearly doubled between 1970 and 1991, rising from 21 million to 41 million people.

Those who are marrying are doing so at later ages: the median age at first marriage for women rose from 20.8 in 1970 to 24.1 in 1991; for men it was 26.3 in 1991 from 23.2 in 1970. [U.S. Census Bureau, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Surveys* P-20, no. 461, July, 1992]

Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

Recently-released data from the 1992 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey report a total fertility rate of 6.5 births per woman, and a contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women of 15 percent for all methods (9 percent for modern methods). Half of those who use a modern method use the pill; female sterilization and the condom each account for about another one-fourth of users. About one-fifth (22 percent) of all women want no more children, and another 40 percent would like to wait at least two years to have another child. Although 99 percent of women interviewed had heard of AIDS, and 88 percent were aware that AIDS could be contracted through sexual intercourse, there was less awareness of other modes of trans-

mission or ways of preventing the spread of the disease.

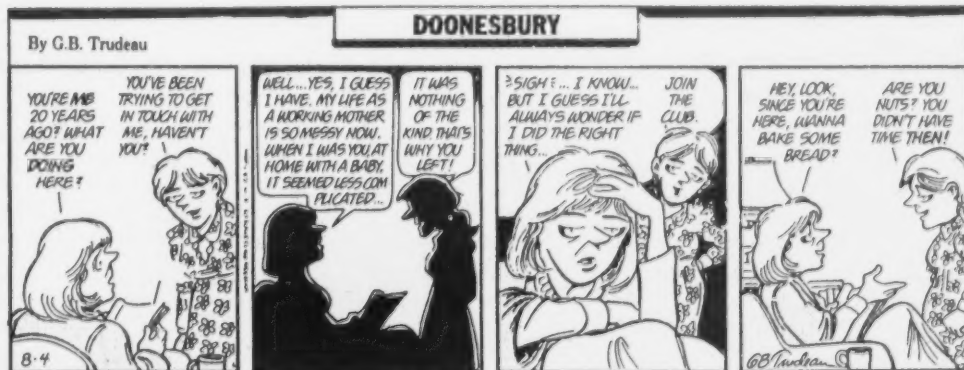
Ninety-two percent of women said that sticking to one partner would prevent AIDS; only 8 percent mentioned the use of condoms.

How Big Is the Boomer Vote?

In this election year, two out of every five potential voters will be baby boomers (41 percent). This group, ages 28 to 46, will number 77 million in November of 1992. Yet, the political influence of their large numbers will be counteracted to some degree by their relatively low turnout patterns. In 1988's presidential election, baby boomers made up 39 percent of all voters, and 42 percent of the voting age population. However, only about half (52 percent) of all boomers reported voting, compared to a 61 percent voter turnout for nonboomers. [U.S. Census Bureau, news release, 3 August 1992]

Language a barrier for half in Miami

1990 Census data reveal that English is the second language for 73 percent of Miami's residents; and 50 percent of the population say they don't speak English well. In the city with a population of 358,500 in 1990, nearly 60 percent were not born in the United States—and of these almost half immigrated to the U.S. in the last ten years. Ten years ago, only 30 percent of residents classified themselves as not speaking English well. New immigrants arrive in Miami faster than the speed with which new residents learn English, meaning that the language gap will not be bridged in the near future. [*USA Today*, 3 April 1992]



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Geographer's Meet

Commemorating the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage, "Geography is Discovery" was the theme of the 27th International Geography Congress in Washington, D.C., in August. Over 3,000 attended from 79 countries. Following closely on the heels of the "Earth Summit" in Rio, environmental issues were high on the program's agenda. B.L. Turner of Clark University and Gilbert White of the University of Colorado highlighted the contribution of geographers in examining global change, providing both detailed knowledge of specific locales or regions, and a "holistic approach to environmental research."

Fellowship opportunities

Two-year fellowships in population and family planning organizations in developing countries or in international agencies involved in population and family planning are available for recent graduates and population professionals. Candidates must have a master's degree in population or a related field and be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Individuals with training and/or experience in the following areas are encouraged to apply: operations research, demographic research, management information systems, family planning management and evaluation, and population information, education, and communication. For information, write: Population Fellow Program, University of Michigan, School of Public Health, 109 S. Observatory, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029. ■

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of June 1, 1992	255,174,000
As of June 1, 1991	252,442,000

The above estimates, based on the 1990 Census, include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports P-25, no. 1089.

Estimated World Population:

As of October 1992	5,443,000,000
Annual growth	91,000,000

Extrapolated from the mid-1992 population on PRB's 1992 World Population Data Sheet

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: March 1992

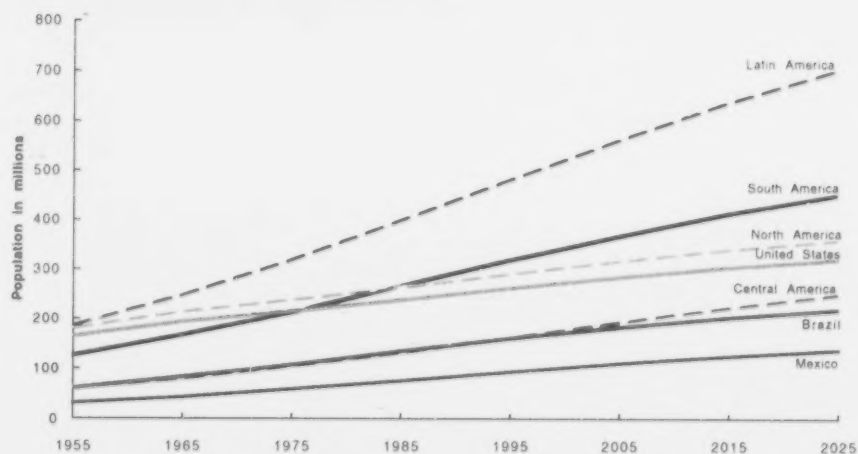
	12 months ending with March		Rate		1990
	Number		1992	1991	
	1992	1991			
Live births	4,127,000	4,173,000	16.2	16.6	16.4
Fertility rate	—	—	70.0	70.9	69.6
Deaths	2,185,000	2,139,000	8.6	8.5	8.7
Infant deaths	36,200	37,800	8.8	9.1	9.6
Natural increase	1,942,000	2,034,000	7.6	8.1	7.7
Marriages	2,382,000	2,433,000	9.4	9.7	9.7
Divorces	1,200,000	1,168,000	4.7	4.6	4.7

Note: Fertility rate is given per 1,000 women ages 15-44; infant deaths per 1,000 live births; other rates per 1,000 population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report vol. 41, no. 3 (1992)

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

Population Projections for the Americas



Note: Central America includes Mexico and the Caribbean. Latin America includes South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. North America includes Canada and the United States.

Source: UN Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision.

When Columbus landed 500 years ago, an estimated 14 to 100 million people lived in the Americas. Today, almost 806 million do, and the total is expected to reach 1 billion by 2025.

TAKE A NUMBER

Although the future of "Soviet" statistics is very much in doubt, we did come across the first publication from the new Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The Russian name of this new grouping of former Soviet republics is a real tongue-twister: *Sodruzhestvo Nezavisimych Gosudarstv*. The CIS now consists of eleven former republics—the original 15 less Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Georgia.

Demographers are wondering if this new entity will publish detailed statistical data for its member republics as the old USSR once did. While the future direction of former Soviet statis-

tics may be difficult to predict, birth and death rates for 1991 have now been made available. This is the first time we've seen CIS data.

Note that the birth rate in some Muslim republics rose in 1991, a change thought to result from increasing influence of Islamic fundamentalism in those countries. Elsewhere birth rates tended to drop, possibly due to economic uncertainty. The drop in the birth rate was particularly dramatic in Russia. In Ukraine, the crude birth rate is now lower than the crude death rate, creating natural decrease.

	Births per 1,000 population		Births per 1,000 population	
	1990	1991	1990	1991
Armenia	24.0	23.1	6.6	6.8
Azerbaijan	26.4	27.1	6.2	6.3
Belarus	13.9	13.0	10.7	11.2
Kazakhstan	21.7	21.0	7.7	7.9
Kirgizia	29.3	29.2	7.0	6.9
Moldova	17.7	16.7	9.7	10.5
Russia	13.4	12.2	11.2	11.3
Tadjikistan	38.8	39.7	6.2	6.0
Turkmenistan	34.2	34.1	7.0	7.3
Ukraine	12.7	12.2	12.1	12.8
Uzbekistan	33.7	34.6	6.1	6.2

Source: State Statistical Bureau, CIS, 1992

POPULATION

VOL. 20 NO. 10
October 1992

Population Today is published 11 times a year by the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). Founded in 1929, PRB is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to the dissemination of objective demographic information. The views and opinions of *Population Today's* contributors do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

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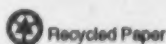
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ISSN 0749-2448

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* Educators, students, and seniors should send supporting documentation



PRB Awards Dinner

Friends of PRB are cordially invited to attend our Annual Awards Dinner on October 29, 1992, at the Embassy Suites Hotel, 1250 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The pre-dinner reception begins at 6:30, dinner at 7:30.

Highlighting this year's environmental theme, Georgetown University demographer Murray Feshbach will speak about his recent work on "ecocide" in the former Soviet Union. For more information contact Colette Thomas at PRB, (202) 483-1100.

PRB Visiting Scholar Post

Applications are invited for the PRB Visiting Scholar Award for the nine-month period beginning September 1993. The award, made available under a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, supports a scholar in residence at PRB's Washington, D.C., offices, engaged in a population policy-oriented research project of either international or domestic focus. The application deadline is January 15, 1993. Contact: Visiting Scholar Program, Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009-5728.

Chile

Population: 13.6 million
Land area: 292,260 square miles
Births: 23 per 1,000 population
Deaths: 6 per 1,000 population
Infant deaths: 17 per 1,000 live births
Natural increase: 1.8 percent per year
Total fertility: 2.7 births per woman
Life expectancy: 71 (male) / 76 (female)
Capital city: Santiago

By SHARON HERSHEY

Chile's unique elongated shape—almost 24 times longer than it is wide—is formed by the natural borders of the Andes mountain range to the east and Pacific Ocean to the west. With an area nearly twice the size of Montana, Chile consists of three distinct geographic regions: the Atacama Desert in the north, a temperate central region where most of the population resides, and a cool and moist agricultural region in the south. The people of Chile are nearly all mestizos, of mixed European and indigenous backgrounds.

Most of Chile's 13.6 million people (85 percent) live in urban areas, predominantly in the capital city of Santiago. Pollution is a major concern for these city dwellers. Santiago is considered the second most polluted city in Latin America, after Mexico City. Backed against the Andes Mountain chain, prevailing winds trap industrial pollution and the exhaust of thousands of private buses—the result of an unregulated mass transit system. In the winter months of June through September, pollution alerts are common.

Nascent environmental policies are being developed to deal with severe air and water pollution. With no regulation of toxic wastes and lack of sewage treatment plants in Santiago, home and industrial waste are being deposited directly into rivers. The use of this contaminated water for irrigation of crops is common in Chile, increasing the risks of water-borne diseases.



Chile's fishery production is the fifth largest globally. However, overfishing is threatening the future of this industry. Chile also produces one-fifth of the world's copper and most of the grapes that are imported to the United States.

Eight years of growth, healthy budget and trade surpluses, low inflation, and a booming stock market have made Chile an economic model for other Latin American countries. Chile followed a free-market approach, privatizing industries and developing new exports under the Pinochet dictatorship from 1973 to

1990. Yet, along with the economic achievements of the regime, came severe inequality, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation.

Today, between one-half and one-third of Chileans live in poverty; and 12 percent live in what the government calls "extreme poverty," earning less than US\$130 per month. Twenty percent of the population hold 80 percent of the wealth in Chile.

In March of 1990, Patricio Aylwin took office as president of Chile, officially ending 17 years of military dictatorship. A major challenge of the democratically elected government—a coalition of 16 political parties—is to maintain economic growth while trying to decrease the disparity between wealthy and poor Chileans. Early actions by the Aylwin government included a tax increase for businesses and a 30 percent increase in social spending. Programs focus on job training and services for youths, the nearly 20 percent of Chilean households headed by women, and affordable housing. While continuing to adhere to the free-market economic principles put in place by Pinochet, and currently espoused throughout much of Latin America, Chile's new government is striving for greater equity.

Chile's TFR (total fertility rate, or average lifetime births per woman) of 2.7 is one of the lowest in South America. On indicators of health, Chile compares more closely to Europe than its Latin neighbors. Life expectancy in Chile is the highest in South America and nearly matches the European average of 71 years for men and 78 for women. The infant mortality rate in Chile is also much lower than in surrounding countries: the South American region averages 56 infant deaths per 1,000 births, compared to Chile's 17. On overall population growth, however, Chile is clearly in line with its Latin neighbors. An annual natural increase of 1.8 percent in Chile compares to 1.9 in South America and .2 percent in Europe. ■

RESOURCES

Canada's Population

In this overview of historical and contemporary demographic processes in Canada, author Roderic Beaujot explores Canadian population growth, household and family arrangements, language and ethnic composition, educational levels, labor-force participation, and income distribution. Beaujot also examines some of the more controversial issues in Canada today, including immigration, ethnic and gender conflicts, urbanization, societal aging and the rising costs of health care.

• *Population Change in Canada: The Challenges of Policy Adaptation*, by Roderic Beaujot. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, Inc., 1992. 376 pages. \$22.95 paperback. ISBN 0-7710-1158-X.

New data

on former USSR

Detailed demographic data are now available for the republics of the former Soviet Union. A new resource provides information on population, education, housing, nationalities, family size, employment, and vital statistics at republic, regional, and oblast levels. (An oblast is a substate political boundary; there are 169 oblasts in the former USSR.) The book is accompanied by a 24" x 36", black-and-white administrative map of the former Soviet Union.

• *The First Book of Demographics for the Republics of the Soviet*

Union, 1951-1990. Shady Side, MD: New World Demographics, 1992. 156 pages. \$199.00 paperback. ISBN 0-9632883-0-X.

Historical demography

In the latest edition to the series, Cambridge Studies in Population, Economy and Society in Past Time, Richard Vann and David Eversley examine demographic change in the Quaker populations of Britain and Ireland between 1650 and 1900. One of the exceptional aspects of the study, titled *Friends in Life and Death*, is the excellent store of written materials available from the period, including detailed fertility, mortality, and nuptiality records. Data for Quakers in Britain and Ireland are compared to France, Quebec, and the American colonies.

Other recently released titles in the series include: *Istanbul Households: Marriage, Family and Fertility 1880-1940*, by Alan Duben and Cem Behar, and *Population and Nutrition: An Essay on European Demographic History*, by Massimo Livi-Bacci.

• *Friends in Life and Death: The British and Irish Quakers in the Demographic Transition, 1659-1900*, by Richard T. Vann and David Eversley. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 281 pages. \$49.50 hardbound. ISBN 0-521-39201-2.

Changes in Africa

Age at first marriage is rising in some African countries, while not in others. A World Bank report examines data from national sample surveys, such as the World Fertility Survey and Demographic and Health Surveys for 19 African countries. Some countries show a clear trend of increases in age at first marriage and age at first birth (all located in northern Africa). Another group shows a weaker indication that recent changes are underway (Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe). A third group shows little or no evidence of any change. The study also provides data on trends in women's education, generally inversely related to age at first marriage.

• *Age at First Marriage, Age at First Birth, and Fertility in Africa*, by Charles F. Westoff. Washington, DC: World Bank Technical Paper, No. 169. 58 pages. \$6.95 paperback. ISBN 0-8213-2102-1.

New housing data

A new report released by the Census Bureau provides comprehensive U.S. housing data. Among the findings... Baby boomers are moving West and South...two-thirds of the 1.7 million first-time homeowners between 1989 and 1990 were married couples...sales prices for new homes decreased by 5 percent between 1979 and 1989. The

report provides data on housing type and cost, householder race, sex, income, and marital status, as well as mobility and regional trends.

• *Housing in America: 1989/1990*, by John F. Devaney. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 1992. 61 pages. \$4.50 paperback. GPO stock no. 003-024-08102-4.

Costs of teenage pregnancy

In 1989, 517,980 babies were born to teenagers—nearly one each minute—representing an 8 percent increase from the previous year. And adolescent pregnancy rates in the United States are the highest among developed countries, according to this study from the Center for Population Options. Each child born to a teenage mother in 1990 will cost taxpayers an estimated \$18,133 by the time the child reaches age 20, according to the report. Teen mothers are less likely to graduate from high school and more likely to live in poverty than older mothers. This sixth edition of the annual report analyses the economic and social costs of teenage pregnancy nationally and for seven states and two cities.

• *Teenage Pregnancy and Too-Early Childbearing: Public Costs, Personal Consequences*, Center for Population Options. Washington, DC: Center for Population Options, 6th edition, 1992. 45 pages. \$8.00.

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